

STATE TREASURER.—As the nomination of J. F. Hartranft for Governor at the next Republican Convention is already a foregone conclusion, the State Treasurer is beginning to attract attention, and a number of worthy gentlemen are mentioned in connection with that office; but we have not seen the name of any except one, from that portion of the State to which the office fairly belongs. No one can deny the strong claim that the central part of the State has for a State office. Not a single office in our State government is now occupied by an officer from the center of the State, and as a right the State Treasurer is claimed as a recognition from the Republican State Convention. In this connection the name of Hon. C. S. Wolfe, of Union county, is already widely and favorably mentioned. Mr. Wolfe is a gentleman who would add much to the strength of the ticket, and as he is well known throughout the entire State to be fully qualified to "fill the bill," possessing those requisites essential to good office—the ability and integrity of character—he will make a most formidable candidate, and a good and faithful officer. Every position that he has occupied he has filled with credit, and has proven himself a worthy servant of the people. During the war he served with distinction, and proved a gallant and brave soldier, and for the last few sessions of our State Legislature, he stood in the front rank as a leader—honest, upright, and a safe legislator. With Hartranft for Governor, and Wolfe for State Treasurer, victory cannot be doubted.

OUR NEIGHBOR OF THE DEMOCRAT, who is always ready to make political capital by pretending to be the special friend of the miners, gives from the *Pottsville Standard*, and quotes the following hard bit: "We will take Pottsville, or any other place of similar size in the coal region, and we will challenge contradiction to the assertion that the turbulent element is composed as largely of American born citizens as of foreigners." Now, as no one has attributed the troubles in the coal regions to either Americans or foreigners, or made any distinction as to their nationalities, the quotation of our neighbor looks as though it was intended for an "eye closer." He further states that "it must be borne in mind that the foreigners are not responsible for all the disorder in the coal region." Our neighbor should have gone further and stated who was responsible. It is very well known that as soon as a certain class of foreigners lands in New York, they are besieged by democratic leaders, taken in charge, and watched until they vote the democratic ticket. They are not allowed even to associate with any one except those belonging to the Tammany Ring of that city. And while they are ignorant of our laws and institutions they are taught all the vices of that party, and watched by leaders who instruct that every thing they may do in this "free country" is all right, only so they vote the democratic ticket. From these instructions, some who are probably of a more evil disposition than others, follow up their instructions until the strong arm of the law overtakes them, and thereby bring disgrace upon the better classes of their countrymen. When once in the meshes of the law, they naturally look for relief from their leaders, who encourage them in their nefarious acts, through their papers, such papers, for instance, as the *Northumberland County Democrat* and *Pottsville Standard*. To practice deception appears to be one of the specialties of our editors, and many a poor man has been led into error through their instrumentality. We believe then, as our neighbor states, "that foreigners are not responsible for all the disorder in the coal regions," but that the disorder arises principally through the teachings of democratic leaders, who are without principle, and who look more to self interest than to the interests of the hard working miners. We are satisfied that a majority of the strikers are worthy and peaceable men, and will never listen to advice calculated to lead to violence. They are composed of a class who will not stop to act with those whose principal occupation and delight seem to be the creating of disturbance, and the violation of law. It is not on account of the strike, or for the peaceable portion of the strikers that troops are stationed in the coal regions for the protection of life and property, but they have been put there to suppress the turbulent spirit incited by Democratic leaders, and encouraged by a reckless Democratic press; hence the anxiety of our neighbor in regard to the military whom he wishes to have withdrawn.

THE NEW TWENTY CENT SILVER COIN.—The design of a twenty cent silver piece authorized by act of Congress of March 3d, 1875, was selected and approved on Wednesday by Hon. E. H. Linderman, Director of the Mint. The obverse design contains a sitting figure of "Liberty," with the word "Liberty" inscribed on the shield, the whole surrounded by thirteen stars. Beneath the figure the date "1875." On the reverse the figure of an eagle surrounded by the inscription, "United States of America," and under the eagle the words, "Twenty Cents." At Dr. Linderman's suggestion, the edge or periphery of the coin will be perfectly smooth, in order to distinguish it from the twenty-five cent coin, which bears a reeded or fluted edge. As the piece is so small and of the legend, "E Pluribus Unum," or the motto, in God we Trust, both have been omitted. The new coin is mainly intended for circulation in the Pacific coast States, where the want of such coin has long been felt in making change, and where the lowest coin in circulation is the dime or ten cent silver piece.

THE CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY of the commencement of the Revolutionary war was celebrated at Lexington and Concord, Mass., on Monday the 19th and Tuesday the 20th of April, 1775, which inaugurated the war that led to American independence. This anniversary was celebrated somewhat in the manner John Adams desired that the 4th of July should ever be passed in this "land of the free." There were processions, flags, speeches, poems, firing of cannon, &c. The President and a number of other distinguished men, were present and participated in the ceremonies.

IT IS VERY REFRESHING to see Jay Gould's paper, the *Tribune*, affecting independence and purity. Jay Gould is the most notorious stock gambler now in America, and the *Tribune* is one of the instruments with which he operates.

Hon. Andrew Snyder, a Democratic member of the House of Representatives from Northampton county, died Tuesday morning last.

A FORMER NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY DEMOCRAT IN TROUBLE.—We find the following published in the *Daily Wednesday*, last, in reference to a former citizen of Northumberland. Mr. Leisenring was also a Democratic candidate for police magistrate in the city of Philadelphia this spring, and his election is now being contested by his opponent. It is a pity that such Democratic leaders cannot be induced to act honorably, at least in a civil capacity.

"A MAGISTRATE'S THORNY PATH."—Application was made the other day by Newton Brown and General McCandless, representing the Commonwealth in the case of T. Spole Leisenring, charged with embezzlement, to have a day fixed for trial. Judge Thayer, with the assent of Mr. Cassidy, representing defendant, set the case down for Thursday, the 22d inst. The case arises out of the connection as Treasurer and Secretary of Magistrate Leisenring with the beneficial association of conductors on steam roads all over the United States. It is alleged by the Commonwealth that he is not only short in his account some \$12,000, but that he falsified his books, and did sufficiently irregular things with the money of the company to constitute embezzlement, which is a misdemeanor, and though punishable by fine and imprisonment, would not necessarily work a forfeiture of his office of police magistrate, even if he were convicted and sentenced. The defendant alleges, on the other hand, that while it is true there is an unsettled balance between him and the company, it is by no means such a large sum, and that while he may be technically responsible on his bond, there is no taint of criminality about the whole transaction, and the best evidence of this is his prompt surrender of all the books and papers in his possession to the accountants and lawyers of the company. The dispute over this matter has been going on for a considerable time between members of the association and the defendant, the lawyers keeping aloof. Brown and McCandless' movement, however, is intended to bring matters to a crisis. Mr. Cassidy will, it is believed, demand to the full of indictment and move to quash it. Judge Leisenring's path is still further beset with thorns in the shape of a contest for his seat, by Alderman McColligan, who alleges that he has only 150 votes to overcome—*Phila. Times*.

OUR NEXT PRESIDENT.—The following extract from the *Millinery Telegraph* of this week, fully meets our own views. While it is a compliment to our townsmen, the truth is uttered in every line. The *Telegraph* says: "Of all the names yet mentioned as probable Presidential candidates for '76, the strongest and the best is that of Hon. John B. Packer. The only danger that threatens the Republican party and endangers success at the next Presidential election is the nomination of some one of the long standing and over-ambitious candidates, who, if defeated, would not be on the principles of the Republican party, but upon personal grounds. The wisdom of the Democratic party in the nominations of Pierce and Polk continued to that of party in power at a time when Buchanan, Benton, and a long line of aspirants would have met with overwhelming defeat. The same policy, but with far greater results, was adopted by the Republican party in the first nomination of Abraham Lincoln. Mr. Lincoln was a lawyer of marked ability—had served in the Illinois Legislature in his younger days, and afterward in Congress, but neither himself or his most ardent friends ever thought of the grand future which was awaiting him. He was honest and capable, and free from all alliances and combinations which rendered other and more prominent men objectionable candidates, and the whole world has since applauded the wisdom of that nomination, and has had in Abraham Lincoln the best possible illustration of the results of American institutions. Hon. John B. Packer has all the qualifications for the Presidential office which were ever claimed for Lincoln. His experience in public life has been just enough to fit him for that exalted position; his public record is unimpeachable, and his private life without a stain. His nomination for the Presidency by the next National Republican convention we confidently believe would result in his triumph. He would be the most sacred and dear to that great party which elected Abraham Lincoln and saved this government from overthrow at the hands of the defeated party. John B. Packer would exalt and dignify the Presidential office, while the office could confer nothing upon him except the praise which is always due to a faithful public servant.

MR. HOTTENSTEIN AGAIN.—We notice that Mr. Hottenstein of "minority" report notoriety, has replied to "E" through the *Gazette* last week. It will be remembered that E's explanation of the county report was published in the *American Gazette* two notices the reply of Mr. Hottenstein: "Mr. HOTTENSTEIN AGAIN.—Mr. Charles Hottenstein, the 'minority' County Auditor, publishes in this issue a long answer to the statement made by E. in the 'Gazette' some weeks ago, on the question of the recent county audit. We must say that we can see but very little, if anything, in Mr. Hottenstein's position, and it was only our disposition to give every one a chance before the public that induced us to insert Mr. Hottenstein's own effusion. Really we cannot comprehend the force of the very lucid and satisfactory article of E, published a few weeks ago. If our readers can make anything out of it, they can beat us in comprehending the inscrutable."

THE DAILY is determined to hold on even when it knows that it has got hold of the wrong end. Speaking of the riots among the miners it says: "There should have been a little more consultation before the troops were ordered out." The Governor was satisfied then that they ought to be ordered out, and is better satisfied now that he was right in doing so. So is every fair and candid man, of common sense, in either party.

THE SUPREME COURT of the United States has just rendered a decision of special importance and importance to all holders of life insurance policies, and all who may hereafter apply for such policies. It is to the effect that truthful answers to the questions which form the basis of the policy, even though they may be immaterial to the risk assumed by the company render the instrument void. This is the first time in which the question involved has been brought before the court of last resort in this country.

MICHAEL MEYER, editor of the *Sullivan County Democrat*, weighs three hundred and seventy-five pounds. That paper certainly has some weight.

The Question Which Must Be Long Met.

[Greenburg Tribune and Herald, April 13] One of the distinguishing features of our government is the separation of Church and State, and the freedom to worship God according to the dictates of conscience and private judgment. The people cannot be compelled to support any particular religious sect. Each church organization, in this country, must be supported by the voluntary contributions of those who belong to such organization, and not out of any common fund raised from taxation of the property of the people in any organized community. Our Constitution and our laws forbid the use of all such funds collected from the people by taxation, for sectarian purposes.

In nearly every State in the Union, at present, there is a system of common schools which are supported out of a fund raised by taxation. The State, or the people of each State, deem it important that all the children and youth within its jurisdiction should be afforded facilities for acquiring a thorough acquaintance with the elementary branches of an English education, and for that purpose common schools have been established and the people have been taxed to support such schools. We believe every class of people, and every religious sect have acquiesced in the necessity of such a system of education, and of the method of raising the money to keep such schools in operation, except the Roman Catholics.

That body of Christians has stoutly resisted any system of common schools which is shown in the compromise which is applied to the Board of Education of the city of New York, Buffalo, and other places, for help in sustaining their parochial schools. They demand, as a right, a portion of the school fund to sustain their own schools, because they, in common with others, pay their school tax; but a moment's reflection will show clearly that if their wish should be complied with in this regard, the Common School system would be destroyed because with equal force could the Methodists claim their share of the common fund for their denominational schools; the Presbyterians could, with the same plausibility claim their share for their parochial schools so with the Baptists, Lutherans and all other denominations; and hence, as any one can see, no system of common schools could be sustained. The truth is, our Catholic friends—who are, for the most part, the neighbors, and hence our nearest citizens—are taught to look upon a general diffusion of knowledge among the masses as detrimental to the Mother Church, and, therefore, not desirable; and, hence, where that church is in the ascendant in any country, there is no such thing as public or common schools. In such countries bull fights, cock fights, and such like brutal amusements on Sabbath days are much more common than public schools on secular days.

Catholics have just the same rights in this country as other religious denominations, neither more nor less. But their priests and bishops claim greater rights, and by being able to control the Catholic vote and throw it as a unit in favor of whatever political party may promise to give them the greatest political advantages they hope to be able to secure their demands. The people of this country are not intolerant. They will freely accord to others what they claim for themselves, but they will not allow any religious sect to control the civil affairs of the Government, so as to secure special advantages. We warn the Protestant portion of the people that they will have to present a united front, and that too, before many years, in favor of free schools and general education; or, if they don't, the Catholic Church, through the power of a united political vote, and political demagogues nominally Protestant will not only banish the Bible from our schools, but will blot out the common school system itself.

THE STATE TREASURY INVESTIGATION.—The Lower House, at the late session of the Legislature, determined to investigate the State Treasury, with the object, it was apparent, of making capital for the Democracy. The unfairness designed in the investigation was shown in the formation of the Committee—five being Democrats and two Republicans. Last week this committee met at Harrisburg, expecting, so doubt, to have access to the Treasury department. But in this they were greatly disappointed. Treasurer Mackey ordered all the books of the Treasury to be opened to them, and every facility given them for the fullest investigation. This action on the part of the State Treasurer seemed to be a complete discomfiture to the Committee, and they withdrew to determine how to proceed under these unexpected circumstances. The fact is, Mackey has never sought to avoid investigation, but on the contrary, has courted it. Whenever the Democrats have been most energetic in assailing his department as they have so frequently done in order to manufacture parison capital, he has invited investigation. Investigation was one time induced by the most accomplished financiers and accountants in the State, and they were compelled to report most favorably for the State Treasurer, and entirely against the charges which had been so recklessly made. This last scheme of the Democracy, we predict will be as harmless to Mackey as the former one was.—*Lebanon Courier*.

THE cold snap of the past few days has wrought great anxiety for the safety of the fruit crops. The ice and frost of Saturday night and the snow storm and the northern gale which occurred were highly suggestive of damage to the earlier varieties of vegetation. Advice from the South as far as Montgomery, Ala., and Corinth, Miss., indicate damage to wheat, cotton and fruit, and in Kentucky, Indiana and Ohio, in addition to damage to fruits, it is thought the tobacco is much injured. Snow storms prevailed throughout Kentucky and Tennessee on Saturday, while on Friday night ten inches fell at Lancaster, N. H. Throughout the Northwest extensive damage is done to fruits and some trees. The hard frosts that have occurred in the West for years occurred there last night, Saturday night. A dispatch from Norfolk, Va., reports snow Saturday and Sunday, and the killing of fruits and early vegetables, involving heavy loss to truckers.

THE Democratic House of Representatives of Illinois have defeated the bill which proposed to appropriate \$50,000 to erect a monument to the late Stephen A. Douglas. Why that bill should be voted down in a Democratic Legislature in Illinois, it is difficult to understand with some aid. This is the *New York Express* (Dem.) time in which it was done because the bill furnished, indirectly, the attitude Mr. Douglas maintained during the early months of the war.

Hay is eleven dollars per ton in Susquehanna county.

A WAR BREWING.—Advices from Corpus Christi, Texas, report that on Saturday a company of disguised Mexicans burned five ranches in the neighborhood of Ilaya, and advanced in the direction of Corpus Christi; also, that thirty-five or forty Mexicans were burning houses near Santa Gertrudes. Telegraphic communication with Brownsville was cut off, and it was supposed the wires were destroyed. Firing was heard at Brownsville the same night.

A courier was sent to Corpus Christi for help, and on his arrival the alarm bells were rung, a force was sent to meet the raiders, and warning of the danger was forwarded to Nueces and Bandante. Many people from the ranches came into Corpus Christi for safety, but it was believed that the preparations for defence would force the raiders to retire.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.—Now that the right to examine national banks for unstamped checks has been affirmed by the Treasury Department, Commissioner Douglas has decided that the regular bank examiners, and not special officers, shall investigate the national banks for that purpose.

Advices from ten towns in Western Pennsylvania indicate about half a crop of fruit and wheat. At a meeting of the Mechanics and Workmen's Association, held at Pottsville Friday, it was resolved to continue the fight against the Reading Railroad Company.

A train of one hundred wagons, with six hundred persons, a herd of milch cows and the usual assortment of babies and yellow dogs, bound for California, left Kansas City a few days ago. A million pounds of the new spring clip of California wool have been sold at San Francisco, at from eighteen to twenty-five cents, an average of from one to two cents per pound better than last year.

A worthless fellow named Henry Snyder has been arrested and lodged in jail at Easton, on a charge of having murdered Monroe Snyder, in Northampton county, in 1874. He is said to have boasted of the deed when under the influence of liquor. It is also stated that Henry was in the Berks county poor house when there under was committed.

A son of Secretary Stanton is said to be one of the most brilliant young attorneys in Washington. A Madison (Wis.) dispatch says the three counterfeiters who were captured at Boscobel, on Friday, together with \$5,000 of bogus money and a considerable amount of counterfeiting apparatus, were arranged before the U. S. Commissioner on Saturday. They pleaded guilty, and were bound over for trial at the next term of the United States Court. Geo. Ellison was put under \$15,000 bonds and Frank Brown and M. L. Robinson under bonds \$12,000 each. Robinson's wife was held in \$5,000 as a witness. The proof of their guilt is so strong that the trial is a mere matter of form.

This is a prolific age; potatoes grow double, the corn stalks grow higher than they used to, and the babies come by the third of a dozen. Greene county has been trying her hand at a little trick of lusus nature and brought forth a chap with twelve fingers and twelve toes. The wife of Walter Kerr a resident of Jackson township, gave birth to a boy last week which, if it lives to grow up to be a man, can boast of twelve digits and twelve gravel scratches. Well done old Jackson. Well done, State of Georgia.—*Waynesboro Republican*.

The Longshoremen's strike at New York has ended at last, by the strikers resuming work at the old rates. The Mauch Chunk Gazette denies the truth of the report that the friends of Hon. Asa Packer will present his name to the Democratic State Nominating Convention as a candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania.

At a meeting of ex-Confederate soldiers in Memphis on Saturday night, to arrange for a meeting at the graves of Confederate soldiers on the 22nd of May, a resolution was unanimously adopted asking ex-Federal soldiers to participate in the ceremonies. Among those present at the meeting were ex-President Jefferson Davis, ex-Governor Isham G. Harris, General S. Colton Greene, and General Gordon.

During the entertainment in Barnum's Hippodrome in Philadelphia on Friday night, great excitement was occasioned by the buffalo chase, in the course of which that animal, sorely pressed by its pursuers jumped over the fence surrounding the ring and plunged among the spectators. A sudden stampede was the only result, no harm being done. The frightened animal soon leaped back and was speedily caged.

The thrifty little kingdom of Holland complains bitterly of the depressed condition of trade and commerce in that country. Merchants are afraid to undertake ventures of any magnitude, and shippers from producing countries are sending their commodities to other European markets. The sugar trade, which is all ready largely lost, finds its way more and more to England, and coffee and other articles threaten to follow the same route. Commerce is the principal support of that country's national existence. It would be a great pity should any other people than the Dutch "take Holland."

John Chinaman is a heathen. He celebrates all his holidays by paying his debts and making friends all round with his enemies. Philadelphia is threatened with a coal famine, while the North Pennsylvania railroad at Bethlehem is blockaded with cars loaded with black diamonds awaiting favorable power to convey them to the Quaker city.

The Washington Monument Association have devised a new plan for completing the monument. They have issued a circular calling upon all Masonic Lodges to contribute. If each lodge shall appropriate \$100, and their order is at least five thousand lodges in the United States, \$500,000 would be raised.

The variety of kisses introduced in the Beecher business is calculated to amuse people who do their kissing without analysis. There have been the proxymal kiss, the enthusiastic kiss, the inspirational kiss, the impulsive kiss, and the holy kiss; the kiss of reconciliation, the kiss of grace, mercy and peace, and the kiss mutual. The other kisses are reserved for the rebuttal and re-butal testimony.

Telegraphic News.—THE MINERS' STRIKE.—POTTSVILLE, April 18. The strike of the employees of the Philadelphia and Reading railroad company in this region is practically ended. It will be remembered that about a month ago the company notified its employees that all belonging to the Mechanics and Working Men's Benevolent Association must leave the order or quit the company's service, and that thereupon the association held a meeting and ordered all its members to strike, and subsequently formed a coalition with the Miners' Union.

The men struck as ordered, but many of them repented their action before very long and asked to be taken back into the company's service, while those who held out longest were disgusted to find on applying for work that the leaders of the strike were among the first to beg the company's favor. Repentant strikers are now turned away daily, the company having many more applications for work than it can supply. There is dissension everywhere through their ranks, and it is probable that what is left of the society will sever its connection with the Miners' Union at its next meeting, which will be on the 21st inst.

The striking miners still hold out, but it is not probable that they can continue much longer, and well informed men think they will surrender unconditionally before the 10th of May. The rank and file are anxious to go to work, but the leaders still have no success in getting to prevent it.

WILKESBARRE, Pa. April 18. The first open demonstration by the miners of this section took place yesterday. At an early hour in the afternoon a procession of 1000 men from Sugar Notch, Warrior Run and Nanticoke marched through a part of the city. Their approach had not been heralded, and neither the authorities nor any one else in the city knew anything of their movements until they were upon their way into the city. They were a motley and rough looking crowd. Their officers were mounted, and the commander was dressed in a grey uniform the same as worn by the militia of this State. They had a drum corps, two brass bands, and carried the Stars and Stripes and a large number of banners bearing various devices, some of which were profane and obscene. Following are some of their mottoes:—"If Union is strength, Sugar Notch is a Sampson!" "Our cause is just and we will win!" "While we've a crust we'll not give in!" "Traitors should be branded with the mark of Cain!" "Bribers and betrayers are useless; our union is noble and strong." "No surrender till hell freezes over, and then we'll crawl out under the wheels of the infernal machine!"

Another Massachusetts Dam. DESTRUCTIVE FLOOD IN NORFOLK COUNTY. BOSTON, April 18.—A tremendous flood, with disastrous results, occurred last evening in the towns of Wrentham and Norfolk, about twenty-five miles distant, by the breaking away of a dam which restrains the water of Whiton's pond, the source of power on the Mill river. This is a small river not over twenty-five feet broad at low water, but running with a strong current, nearly through meadow land and emptying into the Charles river at Medway. At this time an immense body of water was confined in the pond by a dam about one hundred feet in length on the Wrentham and Franklin county road. The sudden bursting of the pond through this dam hurled a tremendous flood upon the lands below, sweeping away mills, bridges, country roads and dams in its course and causing damage to the extent of between \$100,000 and \$200,000. Half a mile below this mill was the saw

and grist mill of the Eliot Felting Company, known as Fisher's mill. Such was the force of the waters on reaching here, that it burst the thirty foot dam and carried along the saw-mill portion of the establishment as though it was a toy ship.

On rushed the waters three-fourth of a mile through the lowlands to where there were located woolen and shoddy mills belonging to the felting company. Both ends of the dam were washed away, and below the mills a large heap of coal deposited for use at the mills.

Seventy rods further on, the great dam at the Eliot Felting mills was met. This, with the road from the mills to Franklin Center, beneath which the river runs, offered a substantial resistance to the rushing current. The road, however, soon yielded, allowing the full force of the water to strike against the long dam. Meanwhile the inhabitants of Franklin and Wrentham rendered valuable assistance to the watchman at the mills in opening a place in the dam, hoping to save a portion of the same. Their labors were successful and, although fifty feet of the dam was carried away, the mills were saved.

Down the road half a mile further, was the track of the New England and New York Railroad, some forty or fifty feet above the river bed. Beneath this the water usually passed by an arched culvert about ten or fifteen feet in width. Here the waters, with seemingly increased power, forced out the stone culvert as if it were constructed with pebbles. So firm was the embankment of sand above the culvert that it stood apparently intact for the space of an hour, and then being undermined, it caved in for a distance of 150 to 200 feet, forming an impassable barrier to the water above. When the road bed sank a freight train was within one hundred feet of the place, though not in motion.

But the great volume of water had already passed the railroad and hurried on to the achievement of its greatest feat, forty rods below, at the City Cotton mill. The mill was originally a three-story wooden building, but latterly was enlarged by the addition of a wing on each end. The bridge over the country road subsided, and then the water, obtaining a firm hold of the main building, lifted it and sent it crashing to the meadows below. So thorough was the work of demolition, that the cupola alone remained standing upon the plain. The machinery and water wheel shared the fate of the structure. The wings were left standing, but so badly wrecked and undermined that they are probably ruined and will have to come down.

Down the stream again about half a mile, was another country road bridge, near Kingsbury pond. This was snapped from the foundations, almost at the approach of the waters, and carried away. On the level space between the road and river, the waters spread out and ceased their work of destruction. The last bridge was swept away about seven this evening. One body was swept away down on the flood, but it was supposed to be that of a man for some months missing. As far as known, no lives were lost, but the damage to property is very large. No houses were swept, as their location on the banks was such that the water did not reach them.

The following are the losses far as ascertained: Whitney's dam, \$2,000; Eliot mills, \$10,000; town of Norfolk, \$5,000, New York and New England Railroad, \$1,500; City mills, \$50,000 to \$75,000. A large number of persons are thrown out of employment by the fall of the City mills.

POTTSVILLE, April 17.—The quantity of coal sent from this region last week was 11,880 tons, against 82,246 tons for the corresponding week of the previous year. The supply for the week is 157,916 tons of anthracite, independent of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, from which no return has been received, and 89,667 tons of bituminous, against 378,845 tons for the corresponding week of last year. The whole supply sent out all regions for this week is 3,295,267 tons, against 4,124,937 tons in the same period last year. The decrease in the supply of anthracite is 954,718 tons.

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RELIABLE EVIDENCE. The following unsolicited testimonial from Rev. O. T. Walker, formerly pastor of Bowdoin Square Church, Boston, and at present settled in Providence, R. I., must be deemed as reliable evidence of the efficacy of VEGETINE in curing this testimonial is the result of two years' experience with the use of VEGETINE in the Rev. Mr. Walker's family, who now pronounces it "invaluable."

New Advertisements.

THE "DOMESTIC" is an exceedingly simple machine in all its parts and processes. It is easily understood; familiarly with its action is very quickly acquired, and it is hardly any practice of special skill in the operator. The superior advantages obtained in the "Domestic" are mainly:

- 1. Light Running.
2. Quietness—no Clanks or Groan Whistles.
3. Perfect Finish—Double-thread Lock Stitch.
4. Durability—arising from Simplicity of Construction.
5. Absence of all Friction.
6. Great range of Work.
7. Ease of Operation.

We do not say that the "Domestic" is the only Machine worthy of public favor. We admit there are some possessing real and acknowledged merit, but we do claim, and are prepared to demonstrate, that the "Domestic" has many excellences that render it decidedly superior to any other Machine now before the public.

Let every woman, therefore, examine for herself the merits of this simple and beautiful machine. This is an important purchase, not to be carelessly made; one that will influence her comfort and convenience for a long time. With a "Domestic" in her possession, she will find her sewing become a pleasant exercise, and she will, instead of toiling in vain, be enabled to do her work in strength before she has been obliged to resort to her needle.

CAROLINE DALIUS, Agent, Sunbury, Pa. 18 SPRING AND SUMMER. 75. MILLINERY and FANCY GOODS!

Large arrivals, assortments unsurpassed, latest styles, finest goods. Central Millinery, Market Square, Sunbury, Pa. I take pleasure in calling your particular attention to my Spring and Summer Millinery and Fancy goods, which embraces the latest and most desirable goods extant. Having made every effort to sustain my well known reputation of securing the finest goods, I offer this announcement with the assurance that I have not devoted—throughout the former seasons' purchases. STRAW GOODS a specialty, for this season, including the prettiest and most up-to-date styles in hats, bonnets, and ornaments. FLOWERS, RIBBONS, SILKS, LACES, ORNAMENTS, CUFFS and numerous other novelties, besides a large stock of seasonable articles in the Fancy Goods department. HATS and BONNETS made to order, as usual, in the most artistic manner. Having purchased all my goods for cash, I am enabled to sell at extremely low prices. The only gas fitters, I respectfully solicit a continuance.

MISS LOU SHISSLER, Market Square, Sunbury, Pa. April 23, 1875. SPRING AND SUMMER STYLES. MILLINERY. NEW STYLES. NEW FEATHERS. NEW FLOWERS. ORNAMENTS. Hats & Bonnets TRIMMED AT ALL PRICES. RIBBONS IN THE Latest and Best Shades. Good Assortment of Notions CONSTANTLY ON HAND. FANCY ZEPHYR GOODS AND INFANT'S HOODS, At Misses L. & S. Weiser's Millinery Store, Market St., Sunbury, Pa. April 22, 1875.

1875 MILLINERY 1875 TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED. HATS and BONNETS. SPRING STYLES. GRAPE and GRAPE VEHLS. NEW French Styles in Infants' Caps. Straw Goods, in Shade Hats, School Hats and all the latest Fashionable Shapes and colors. Children's Hats, in all styles, and carefully selected stock of Millinery at M. L. Gosler's Millinery Store, Fourth St., below the Shamokin Dr. N. S. R. R. Sunbury, Pa. April 23, 1875.

BOOK BINDING of all kinds neatly and substantially done by JOHN COLLINS, Third St., opposite the Clement House SUNBURY, Pa. Prices of BINDING: Large Family Bibles and Illustrated work done by the best master and at reasonable rates. Special attention is called to our HALF-BINDING WORK. Sunbury, April 16, 1875.—E. F. STEVENS. NOTICE. U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE Special Taxes, May 1, 1875, to April 30, 1876. The Revised Statutes of the United States, Sections 3225, 3227, 3228, and 3229, require every person engaged in any business, avocation, or employment which renders him liable to a SPECIAL TAX, to file and pay the amount of such SPECIAL TAX for the Special Tax Year beginning May 1, 1875, before commencing or continuing his business, avocation, or employment. THE TAXES ENDED WITHIN THE PROVISIONS OF THE LAW ABOVE QUOTED, ARE THE FOLLOWING, VIZ: Retailers, retail liquor.....\$300 00 Dealers, wholesale..... 25 00 Dealers in malt liquors, wholesale..... 50 00 Dealers in malt liquors, retail..... 25 00 Retail dealers in leaf tobacco..... 500 00 And one dollar for every \$1,000 of sales of every dollar in excess of \$1,000. Dealers in manufactured tobacco..... 5 00 Manufacturers of cigars, tobacco, and pipes..... 20 00 And for each still manufactured..... 30 00 And for each work manufactured..... 10 00 Manufacturers of cigars, tobacco, and pipes..... 20 00 Peddlers of tobacco, first class (more than two boxes or other animals)..... 25 00 Peddlers of tobacco, second class (two boxes or other animals)..... 15 00 Peddlers of tobacco, fourth class (one box or other animals)..... 10 00 Brewers of less than 500 barrels..... 10 00 Brewers of 500 barrels or more..... 100 00 Any person liable for over \$1,000 of sales to comply with the foregoing requirements will be subject to severe penalties. Persons or firms liable to pay any of the Special Taxes named above must apply to C. J. Bruer, Collector of Internal Revenue at Sunbury, Pa., for a full list of and procure the Special Tax Stamp or Stamps they need, prior to May 1, 1875, and WITHOUT FURTHER NOTICE. J. W. DOUGLASS, Chief Clerk of Internal Revenue, Washington, D. C., February 1, 1875. Sunbury, March 19, 1875.—E. F. STEVENS.